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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 21

June 1947

PART IV
SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

1. Immunization against cholera of persons in coastal areas and large inland cities was completed in June. Vaccination of the populations of smaller inland cities, now proceeding, will complete the third phase of the 1947 cholera control program.

2. Typhoid cases in May numbered 1,011 of which 657 were concentrated in Kyongsang-namdo and Kyongsang-pukto.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

3. Veterinarians granted licenses by 30 June numbered 348; these included persons with Japanese licenses which were renewed without examination and persons who passed the veterinary examinations in 1946.

4. Fifty horses were received from Japan for Korean police use. Of these, 49 passed the required quarantine and physical examination administered by the Bureau of Veterinary Affairs.

Milk Plants

5. The 37 milk-processing and bottling plants are below modern standards in sanitation due to lack of equipment and a shortage of skilled workers.

All plants outside Seoul and Pusan are located on small dairy farms which average fewer than 10 and rarely exceed 20 cows. The entire dairy industry has only 1,100 head of cattle and cannot meet daily needs.

Slaughterhouses

6. Slaughterhouses numbered 715 on 30 June of which 127 were in Kyonggi-do, 104 in Kyongsang-pukto, 100 in Chungchong-pukto, 88 in Cholla-namdo, 81 in Kyongsang-namdo, 71 in Kangwon-do, 70 in Chungchong-namdo, 58 in Cholla-pukto, 14 in Cheju-do and 2 in Seoul.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

7. Of the 4,863 doctors who renewed their licenses by 30 June, 2,739 were regular doctors, 613 limited, 548 herb and 963 limited herb.

8. The Capitol dispensary in Seoul administered 1,961 treatments, a decrease of 376 cases from May.

9. Lepers in institutions numbered 7,840 on 1 June, of whom 5,750 were at Sorokdo, 890 at Yosü, 450 at Pusan and 750 at Taegu.

Nursing Affairs

10. Eighteen nurses were graduated on 30 June from the first course for the training of nursing teachers and chief nurses. The course was sponsored by the Nursing Affairs Division.

Dental Affairs

11. A round-table discussion of dental health was broadcast over station JODK at Seoul on 9 June as part of the Dental Health Week program. Participants were the chief of the Bureau of Dental Affairs, two members of the faculty of the Dental College, a member of the Dental Board and the president of the Dental Association.

12. One pharmacist was registered, bringing the total to 521.

13. Of the 84 applicants for manufacture of pharmaceuticals and 24 for patent medicines, 57 and 20 respectively were approved.

SUPPLY

14. From 1 March to 30 June 25,288,900 cubic centimeters of cholera vaccine were produced. Of this amount 19,520,550 cubic centimeters were distributed to the provinces, leaving 5,768,350 cubic centimeters in stock.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS (cubic centimeters)

Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases 24 May - 27 June

	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Typhoid	1,043,000	1,032,500	0 a/
Smallpox (doses)	0	16,500	0
Typhus b/	0	28,800	913,040
Typhus	34,440	20,390	61,940
Cholera	7,546,000	4,615,100	6,696,200

Anyang Institute for Veterinary Research 24 May - 27 June

Rinderpest (serum)	0	0	1,592,829
Blackleg	2,000	0	64,500
Anthrax	4,000	0	77,800
Septicemia	30,000	0	92,500
Fowlpest	60,000	0	166,300

Pusan Institute for Veterinary Research
18 May - 21 June

	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Rinderpest	40,000	0	157,900
Rinderpest (serum)	0	0	2,270,000
Fowlpest	0	0	146,400
Infectious pneumonia	0	0	25,800

a/ 10,500 cubic centimeters unaccounted for.

b/ American vaccine.

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

NARCOTICS

15. Narcotics investigations in Taegu resulted in the arrest of eight persons and confiscation of 600 momme (2.25 kilograms) of opium.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Flood Relief Program

16. The Departments of Public Health and Welfare and Public Works and the Korean Red Cross completed preparations for possible flood relief. Measures taken were: daily weather broadcasts emphasizing rainfall; formation of a disaster relief committee responsible for warning and rescue, provision of shelter and distribution of food and clothing; designation of warehouses, schools, auditoriums, theaters and other suitable places for housing flood victims.

17. Flood Protection Teams composed of 40 members were organized in villages throughout South Korea to check dikes and levees and handle emergency evacuations from danger areas.

Low-cost Feeding Program

18. A series of conferences to organize and administer the national low-cost feeding program was held at Seoul by the Departments of Public Health and Welfare, Labor and Finance, the National Economic Board, National Price Administration, Office of Chief Adviser and the Seoul Electric Company. In June the following program was put into effect:

- (1) The Department of Public Health and Welfare continues to operate and finance relief refugee kitchens and public low-cost restaurants with other restaurants continuing self-support.
- (2) Government restaurants in Seoul are subsidized and managed by the Office of Administration and those in the provinces by the Office of Home Affairs.
- (3) Self-supporting kitchens managed by private companies for their employees are supervised by the Department of Labor.

- (4) Vested companies operating at a loss to provide low-cost meals in lieu of increased wages will meet deficits without government subsidy.
- (5) Representatives from the National Food Administration and the Departments of Labor and Commerce will determine private industries eligible to operate low-cost-feeding restaurants and establish a system of food-issuing controls.

19. Approximately 446,400 kilograms of flour were released at Seoul on 26 June by the National Food Administration to implement the low-cost feeding program.

Refugees

20. June refugee movement from North to South Korea was 24,501, a 34-percent decrease from May.

MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH OF 38TH PARALLEL

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
January	13,306	706
February	20,437	186
March	34,670	8,096
April	50,450	31,871
May	25,818	36,825
June	17,203	24,501 <u>a/</u>
July	8,212	
August	4,739	
September	2,234	
October	2,997	
November	4,740	
December	<u>635</u>	<u> </u>
Total	185,441	102,185

a/ To 28 June.

SOURCE: Office of Foreign Affairs.

21. Refugee camps along the 38th parallel have cared for 74,637 persons.

PERSONS CARED FOR IN REFUGEE CAMPS

<u>Location of Camp</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Period of Report</u>
Tosong-ni	7,991	3,581	11,572	18 April - 18 June
Chongdan	4,535	2,441	6,976	18 April - 24 June
Kaesong	22,330	8,769	31,099	7 May - 22 June
Tongduchon-ni	4,471	2,565	7,036	17 April - 21 June
Uijongbu	9,533	5,356	14,889	29 April - 26 June
Chumunjin	584	489	1,073	5 May - 18 June
Chunchon	<u>1,234</u>	<u>758</u>	<u>1,992</u>	1 May - 25 June
Total	50,678	23,959	74,637	

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

22. Approximately 6,300 persons were aided at the Seoul Refugee Center.

23. Provincial refugee committees paralleling the National Refugee Board were appointed by the governors of each province to aid in the resettlement of refugees from North Korea. The members serve without remuneration as advisers to the provincial governors on feeding, housing and relocation of refugees.

24. To control congestion the National Refugee Relief Board appointed distribution quotas to each province based on its potentiality to absorb the population increase. Under the new plan Cholla-namdo, Cholla-pukto and Kyongsang-pukto will get 20 percent; Kyongsang-namdo, Kangwon-do and Chungchong-namdo 10 percent, and Chungchong-pukto and Kyonggi-do five percent.

25. Area Distribution Centers are located in each province to care for refugees till they re-establish their households and find a means of livelihood.

Refugees with relatives in South Korea able to provide them with food and clothing are given transportation to their destination.

26. Seven hundred sixty-three single- and multiple-type housing units were completed under the General Relief Bureau Refugee Housing Program, bringing the total finished to 9,092.

REFUGEE HOUSING, NEW CONSTRUCTION

30 June

	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Under Construction</u>	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seoul City	100	0	0	100
Kyonggi-do	790	930	302	2,022
Kangwon-do	230	187	0	417
Chungchong-pukto	1,200	300	0	1,500
Chungchong-namdo	0	2,330	0	2,330
Kyongsang-pukto	3,046	1,274	0	4,320
Kyongsang-namdo	2,041	709	0	2,750
Cholla-pukto	963	0	0	963
Cholla-namdo	710	304	0	1,014
Cheju-do	<u>12</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>515</u>
Total	9,092	6,067	772	15,931

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

REPATRIATION

27. Koreans repatriated from 1 to 29 June numbered 1,691, of whom 1,546 came from Japan, 112 from the Netherlands East Indies, 18 from Southeast Asia and 15 from Pacific Ocean areas. See the chart on the following page.

In this same period 199 Japanese were repatriated from Korea.

STATUS ON 29 JUNE 1947

